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Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 20 April 2006 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and countersigned by the Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that Mr. Vitaly Ivanovich Churkin has been appointed representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 9, 82, 87, 94, 95, 97 and 110

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Report of the Security Council

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

General and complete disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Letter dated 27 April 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter No. 094 dated 17 March 2006 (A/60/730-S/2006/178), I wish to inform you that the use of false pretexts by various senior officials of the United States of America to make public and illegal threats of resort to force against the Islamic Republic of Iran, is continuing unabated in total contempt of international law and fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. These insolent threats have even entered a new phase with the publication of the recent news in United States newspapers revealing the consideration of nuclear strikes in the United States' aggressive policy against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the subsequent refusal of senior United States officials to deny it.

In this regard, on Tuesday, 18 April 2006, in a question-and-answer session in the White House, when asked whether United States options regarding Iran "include

06-33442 (E) 010506

the possibility of a nuclear strike" and whether his Administration is planning for such a prospect, President George W. Bush refused to rule out a United States nuclear strike on Iran and instead replied, "All options are on the table." Moreover, on Thursday, 20 April 2006, the Secretary of State of the United States, Condoleezza Rice, speaking to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and in reply to a question on Iran said " ... we are prepared to use measures at our disposal — political, economic and others", and yet again she reiterated the United States President's view that "all options remain os the table".

Such dangerous statements, particularly those of the President of the United States, widely considered in political and media circles as a tacit confirmation of the shocking news on the Administration's possible contemplation of nuclear strikes against certain targets in Iran, defiantly articulate the United States policies and intentions on the resort to nuclear weapons in contravention of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other United States multilateral undertakings on negative security assurances.

In view of the past illegal behaviour of the United States, these assertions yet again constitute matters of extreme gravity that require an urgent, concerted and resolute response on the part of the United Nations and particularly the Security Council. It is indeed regrettable that past failures of the United Nations in responding to these illegal and inexcusable threas have emboldened senior United States officials to go further and even consider the use of nuclear weapons as an "option on the table".

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 9, 82, 87, 94, 95, 97 and 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

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Security Council

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2 May 2006
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation dated 27 April 2006 regarding the skirmish that took place on Wednesday, 26 April 2006 between elements of the Second Commando Battalion of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and suspected elements of the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) (see annex).

The Mission of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) has dispatched military observers to the site and has opened an inquiry. According to its spokesperson, "Following verification, MONUC believes that reports that Ugandan troops had entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo appear credible"

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador

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Annex to the letter dated 1 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has been informed by the special services that a skirmish took place on Wednesday, 26 April 2006 at 17.20 hours between elements of the Second Commando Battalion of the FARDC and men wearing the uniforms of the UPDF.

The confrontation occurred in the vicinity of the localite of Adau, 17 km south-west of Aba, in the Haut-Uele, in Orientale Province.

The attackers, roughly comprising a company, arrived aboard two vehicles mounted with 50 mm cannon, on the pretext of having pursued Ugandan elements of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) onto Congolese territory.

Driven back by soldiers of the FARDC, the attackers, who had lost one of their number during the skirmish, moved off in the direction of Kengezi Base, a Congolese localite situated on the frontier between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan.

It should be noted that for some time there have been reports of a concentration of Ugandan Army forces along the common frontier, intended to augment surveillance on the movements of LRA groups in the Garamba National Park.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation wishes to state the following:

1. If the LRA elements shuttling among Uganda, the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitute a threat to Uganda, they are just as much of a threat to the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. Bipartite and regional forums exist to enable our countries, i.e. Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to cooperatively exchange information and intelligence for the purpose of disabling the armed groups that scour the region;

3. The FARDC and MONUC are working to track these armed gangs which spread ruin even among Congolese populations;

4. The Democratic Republic of the Congo will not allow foreign troops to take it upon themselves to cross its borders for any reason whatsoever;

5. While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation deplores the loss of human life that has occurred, at the same time it cannot tolerate the violation of the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

6. A protest note has been delivered to the Ugandan Embassy at Kinshasa.

Kinshasa, 27 April 2006.

Press and Communication Service.